as long as the original! Quite clearly both this and the more recent *Butterflies & moths of Kent*, issued with their own title pages, both deserve, indeed must, be bound separately, but it is also my opinion that they should be kept with, as an integral part of, any "run" of the journal. Readers may be interested to know that my *Record* supplements are bound into separate volumes, occupy seven inches of shelf space and are kept with my long run of the *Record*.– BRIAN O. C. GARDINER, 2 Highfield Avenue, Cambridge CB4 2AL.

Dusky Sallow *Eremobia ochroleuca* (D. & S.) (Lep.:Noctuidae) in Lancashire and some notes on other species

During a moth trapping session at Bold Moss, St Helens (Merseyside) on 20 July 2000, Ray Banks was somewhat surprised to find a single Dusky Sallow in his m.v. light-trap. This is the first known record for "Lancashire", but the second for VC 59 (see below). The surprise of the local mothing community turned to incredulity when a second was found at Heysham Nature Reserve, near Lancaster by Pete Marsh on 26 July (the first for VC 60) and yet another came to light at Flixton, Greater Manchester (VC 59) on 2 August (Kevin McCabe).

In adjacent counties the moth has been noted from Risley Moss, Cheshire (which is actually in VC 59 – South Lancashire), when two were found during a field meeting on 24 July 1982 (*Macro-moths of Cheshire 1961 to 1993* by C. I. Rutherford). This is the only known "Cheshire" record and there are none known from Cumbria (Kydd & Hewitt, 2000. *A Checklist of the Butterflies and larger Moths of Cumbria*). By contrast, the species has been quite widely recorded in most of the vice counties of Yorkshire (Sutton & Beaumont, 1989. *Butterflies and Moths of Yorkshire*), undergoing a significant range expansion from the early 1970s, though it is less frequently recorded in the north and west of that county.

The dramatic and relatively widespread arrival of this species in Lancashire over such a short time period tends to indicate immigration rather than an overlooked resident population. It will be interesting to see if further records, particularly in counties to the south and south-west of Lancashire back up the immigration theory or not. The locations of the sites in Lancashire where the species occurred (south-west, north-west and south, respectively) seem to rule out an arrival from the Yorkshire population, but it should be borne in mind that far fewer traps are run in east Lancashire than in the south and west. The wind over the period was quite variable being north-westerly on 19 and 20 July, then turning easterly from 22 to 25 July, thereafter ranging from west anticlockwise to south, or calm, until the month end.

Whether this set of records is the precursor to a more general spread of the species in the county, as happened in Yorkshire in the past, or was simply a one-off occurrence, remains to be seen. Other moth species that are consolidating their earlier range expansions into Lancashire include Blair's

Shoulder Knot *Lithophane leautieri* (Boisd.), now widespread and common throughout the county and the Red Underwing *Catocala nupta* (L.) and the pyralid *Myelois circumvoluta* (Geoff.), both of which are locally common.

By contrast, it is comforting to report that in this rapidly changing world, at least one species seems to have remained static in its range within the western half of Britain. *Zeuzera pyrina* (L.), the Leopard Moth, continues to be reported in the extreme south of VC 59, with two records from different sites in Flixton, Greater Manchester during July 2000 (Brian Hilton and Kevin McCabe). Its northern limit has remained the same since at least the 1930s when it was noted in Crosby, north of Liverpool. A single record from Cumbria in 1931 (Kydd and Hewitt, *op. cit.*) is given as accidental.– S. M. PALMER, 137 Lightfoot Lane, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire PR4 0AH. (E-mail: Palmer01@genie.co.uk)

Atomaria scutellaris Motschulsky (Col.:Cryptophagidae) in East Suffolk

Atomaria scutellaris, a beetle with an essentially Mediterranean distribution, was added to the British list in 1968 on the basis of specimens taken in the Scilly Isles by K. G. Blair in 1932 (Allen, A. A., *Ent. Rec.* **80**: 318–326). It has subsequently been reported from Cornwall, Sussex and Surrey, whilst Johnson, in his provisional atlas of the Atomariinae (1993, Huntingdon, Biological Records Centre, p. 59), commented that it now seems to be extending its range inland in southern England.

Confirmation that the beetle is continuing to extend its range was obtained when, whilst collecting close to Freston Wood near Ipswich on 12 July 2000, I beat a single specimen from an old oak beside an arable field. The location is about 300 metres from the River Orwell estuary (OS grid reference TM 1740). This would appear to be the first published East Anglian capture.

I thank Mr S. Paul for permission to record on the Freston Estate and my friend Colin Johnson for confirming that he, too, is unaware of any published East Anglian captures.– DAVID R. NASH, 3 Church Lane, Brantham, Suffolk CO11 1PU.

Xanthandrus comtus (Diptera, Syrphidae): new to Shetland

On 16 September 2000 I was looking for winged migrants at Norwick on the island of Unst in Shetland. Birds were proving elusive, but I noticed that the flowers of the *Rosa rugosa* bushes were covered in hoverflies. I checked several large clumps of *Rosa* and discovered that the flowers were host to many *Episyrphus balteatus*, along with a scatter of *Syrphus* sp. (two specimens taken were identified as *Syrphus torvus*, a single *Meliscaeva auricollis* and *Scaeva selenitica* – all immigrants. However, I soon noticed a shiny black hoverfly, which I suspected was *Xanthandrus comtus*, a species I knew had been recorded in Faroe (J-K Jensen pers. comm.). I collected two of